REMARKS

Applicants respectfully request consideration and entry of the above amendment before examination. The specification has been amended to delete references to drawings that are not present in the application, renumber the drawings, and to correct obvious clerical errors. No new matter has been introduced.

Respectfully submitted,

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS SHOWING AMENDMENTS:

Paragraph at page 6, lines 12-13:

FIG. 4 is a side view of another apparatus for indicating the power output of an ultrasound transducer *with an ultrasound transducer directing acoustic energy toward the apparatus*.

Paragraph at page 6, lines 17-18:

FIG. *5~~6~~* is a side view of still another apparatus for indicating the power output of an ultrasound transducer.

Paragraph at page 6, lines 21-22:

FIG. *6~~8~~* is a side view of yet another apparatus for indicating the power output of an ultrasound transducer.

Paragraph at page 7, lines 1-3:

FIG. *7~~9~~* is a side view of the apparatus of FIG. *6~~8~~* with an ultrasound transducer directing ultrasonic energy toward the apparatus.

Paragraph at page 22, lines 5-10:

Turning to FIG~~S~~. ~~4 and 5~~, a level indicator 126 may be added to the apparatus *110*~~202~~, e.g., to facilitate measuring the vertical displacement of the buoyant member 116. The level

indicator 126 may be any type of device that facilitates observing or measuring linear movement, such as a graduated scale, similar to a ruler or any object with gradient markings (not shown).

Paragraphs from page 22, line 21 through page 23, line 22:

When the level indicator 126 includes measurement electronics, the level indicator 126 may output one or more electrical signals corresponding to the vertical level of the buoyant member 116. For example, the signal may indicated the level of a specific portion of the buoyant member 116, such as the ultrasonic wave receiving surface 120, or the signal may be proportional to movement relative to a reference point, e.g., the first level 122 shown in FIG. 2. It will be appreciated that, although the levels shown in FIGS. 2-5 are shown relative to the *top*~~bottom 118~~ of the container 112, any reference point may be used to define movement of the buoyant body 116 relative to the container 112.

The level indicator 126 may be coupled to additional electronics and/or an output device (not shown), e.g., by transmitting the electrical signal via a wire or any other suitable conduit ~~270~~ to the additional electronics and/or a display device. For example, the electrical signal(s) may be provided to an analog-to-digital converter or other signal conditioning electronics, and/or routed to a digital or analog readout device. The electrical signal(s) may be processed to apply the displacement-to-power relationship, such that the output discuss may display the processed electrical signal(s) as a power intensity indicating the actual power of the acoustic energy directed at the buoyant body 112.

Paragraph from page 28, line 19 through page 29, line 2:

The buoyant body 216 may then be released, allowing the buoyant body 216 to float in the liquid 214, e.g., at a first level when the transducer 14 is inactive. The first level may be identified by a first demarcation from the level indicator (e.g., "2" shown in FIG. ~~6~~8) appearing outside the aperture 214.

Paragraph at page 29, lines 13-21:

As shown in FIG. ~~7~~9, the container 212 may be placed above an ultrasound transducer 14, ensuring proper acoustic coupling between the transducer 14 and the container 212, similar to the examples described above. The transducer 14 may be activated, and acoustic energy 15 may be focused such that the focal zone 38 is located beyond the pad 242. Thus, the acoustic energy 14 may strike the wave receiving surface 220, creating an upward force that causes the buoyant body 216 to rise within the container 212.